

GREEK HISTORY
2018 Area F JCL Convention

Contest Code
13

N.B. All dates are B.C./B.C.E.

1. The name of the syllabary script used by Mycenaean Greeks during the Bronze Age was ____.
(A) Phoenician (B) Doric (C) Linear A (D) Linear B
2. What was the name of the school that the philosopher Aristotle opened in 335?
(A) Academy (B) Stoa Poikile (C) Lyceum (D) Dionysia
3. What was the name of the dictator of Gela and Syracuse who ruled in the 470s?
(A) Pindar (B) Deionomenes (C) Lycurgus (D) Hieron I
4. Hippias, the dictator of Athens from 527-510, was the son of what noted tyrant?
(A) Peisistratus (B) Solon (C) Cleon (D) Cleomenes
5. When Pericles died of the plague in 429, what demagogue succeeded him?
(A) Nicias (B) Cleon (C) Anaxagoras (D) Alcibiades
6. Who of the following was NOT an Athenian leader in the Peloponnesian War?
(A) Nicias (B) Alcibiades (C) Cimon (D) Cleon
7. The region known as Bactria, which was at the edge of Alexander the Great's conquests, sits in what modern-day country?
(A) Iran (B) Iraq (C) Afghanistan (D) Pakistan
8. Who was the father of Alexander the Great?
(A) Phillip II (B) Aristotle (C) Demosthenes (D) Phillip V
9. The Delian League was named thus because:
(A) Delos was the name of the general who formed it.
(B) it was to honor Apollo, who was born on Delos.
(C) Delos was the leading power at the time it was formed.
(D) the treasury of the League was originally located on Delos.
10. Which battle was NOT a battle that involved the Greeks versus the Persians?
(A) Marathon (B) Salamis (C) Aegospotami (D) Plataea
11. Ephors were crucial leaders in what city-state?
(A) Sparta (B) Thebes (C) Corinth (D) Athens
12. What was the capital, or locus of power, of Minoan Crete?
(A) Palaikastro (B) Knossos (C) Gortyn (D) Aghia Triadha

13. What was the name of the king who founded the famed Library of Alexandria?
(A) Ptolemy I (B) Antiochus (C) Alexander the Great (D) Phillip II
14. What two cities were connected by the Long Walls?
(A) Athens and Plataea (C) Athens and Delphi
(B) Athens and Piraeus (D) Athens and Megara
15. The rule of Draco in Athens was known for its _____.
(A) prosperity (B) celebration of the arts (C) severity (D) civic building program
16. The chief official in democratic Athens was called a(n) _____.
(A) phor (B) agoronomos (C) archon (D) basileus
17. Who was the Greek commander at the Battle of Salamis?
(A) Pericles (B) Miltiades (C) Cimon (D) Themistocles
18. The Sicilian Expedition sailed in _____.
(A) 404 (B) 415 (C) 431 (D) 481
19. Which city was a capital of the Persian Empire?
(A) Susa (B) Pella (C) Tarsus (D) Sardis
20. The palace culture of Crete arose around what year?
(A) 3000 (B) 2000 (C) 1000 (D) 500
21. What Greek historian wrote about the Persian Wars?
(A) Herodotus (B) Thucydides (C) Polybius (D) Xenophon
22. Cleisthenes replaced the traditional four tribes of Athens with how many total?
(A) two (B) eight (C) ten (D) forty
23. In what year did Cleisthenes make this tribal system change?
(A) 500 (B) 508 (C) 515 (D) 490
24. Which of the following was NOT one of the Hellenistic kingdoms?
(A) Seleucid (B) Anatolian (C) Ptolemaic (D) Antigonid
25. Cimon was a son of what victor from the Battle of Marathon?
(A) Thucydides (B) Aeschylus (C) Protagoras (D) Miltiades
26. What sister of Cimon was famous for her confrontations with Pericles, according to Plutarch?
(A) Thargelia (B) Xanthippe (C) Elpinice (D) Aspasia
27. Pericles' chief strategy during the Peloponnesian War was to do what?
(A) attack from the land (C) burn down Spartan farms

41. What was the name of the work about the ten thousand mercenary soldiers marching through Asia Minor?
 (A) Anabasis (B) Historiæ (C) Cyropedia (D) Bibliotheca Historica
42. Which two city-states were meant to derive the most benefit from the Thirty Years' Peace?
 (A) Athens and Corinth (C) Sparta and Argos
 (B) Sparta and Athens (D) Ephesus and Delphi
43. When Thebes was freed from Spartan control in 378, it sought to reform what group?
 (A) Delian League (C) Peloponnesian League
 (B) Boeotian League (D) Arcadian League
44. Which Syracusan leader displaced democracy with dictatorship in 405?
 (A) Dionysius II (B) Alcibiades (C) Dionysius I (D) Timoleon
45. What region of Greece was known for having the kings Perdiccas, Amyntas II, and Phillip II?
 (A) Thessaly (B) Attica (C) Euboea (D) Macedonia
46. What was the name of the oligarchic group that seized power (briefly) in Athens in 411?
 (A) Ecclesia (B) Prytaneic Council (C) Perioikoi (D) the Four Hundred
47. What was the name of the Spartan lawgiver whose reforms converted the city-state to a militaristic state?
 (A) Tyrtaeus (B) Anaxandridas (C) Leonidas (D) Lycurgus
48. The shift of Sparta away from trade and the arts led by the lawgiver in #47 was due to a disastrous defeat of the Spartans by what city-state?
 (A) Mycenæ (B) Argos (C) Gytheum (D) Sicyon
49. The conflict of 395-386 that was fought between Sparta, an alliance of Greek states (Corinth, Athens, Boeotia, and two others), and the Persian Empire and was chronicled in Xenophon's *Hellenica* was known as the _____ War.
 (A) Peloponnesian (B) Sacred (C) Corinthian (D) Samian
50. What was the name of the Greek tragedian who famously fought in both the Battle of Marathon and the Battle of Salamis?
 (A) Euripides (B) Aeschylus (C) Sophocles (D) Pratinus

TIE-BREAKERS: Mark your answers in numbers 96-100 on your answer sheet.

96. What Athenian tyrant, who took control in 561, formed the political party known as “The Hill” and set the stage for phasing out the Hektemeroi class?
(A) Cylon (B) Peisistratus (C) Hipparchus (D) Critias
97. What was the name of the Athenian council comprised of 500 members (50 from each tribe)?
(A) Boule (B) Strategoi (C) Ecclesia (D) Hoplitoi
98. Themistocles convinced the Athenian assembly that the new vein of silver found in the mine at Laurion should be used to purchase what?
(A) newly fortified walls (C) 200 triremes
(B) gold rights in Asia Minor (D) a temple complex at the base of the Acropolis
99. In 431, Sparta invaded Athens, led by their king _____.
(A) Leonidas (B) Agis II (C) Archidamus II (D) Leotychidas
100. In what Near Eastern city did Alexander the Great die?
(A) Babylon (B) Susa (C) Persepolis (D) Gaugamela